

THE ALBUQUERQUE CITIZEN

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Business Manager

Tariff Trouble

The tariff agreement between Germany and the United States, of July 10, 1930, expired today; but by action of the reichstag, reciprocal tariff rates have been extended to the United States till June 30, 1937. Although the threatened tariff war between the two countries has thus been temporarily averted by a mutual agreement, placing the United States on the basis of the "most favored nations," until a reciprocity treaty between the two countries can be negotiated, it is feared that this arrangement merely means the postponement of a fierce struggle between the two countries.

The situation is very peculiar, and the friends of an amicable arrangement in this country clearly understand the difficulties and obstacles which threaten to precipitate a tariff war which would be equally disastrous to both countries. If one of the countries were purely an agricultural, the other purely an industrial country, there would be little trouble in arranging a reciprocity treaty between them. As it is, both countries have not only powerful agricultural but also great industrial interests. The only difference is this: While in Germany the industrial interests preponderate and the exports of agricultural products are comparatively small, the reverse condition exists in the United States. The German agriculturists are opposed to the importation of American meats and cereals, and want to make the tariff on these imports practically prohibitive. The German manufacturers are by no means opposed to low duties on American agricultural products, so long as they can obtain low duties on their own products exported to the United States. On the other hand, the American farmers are anxious to take their products to Germany at the lowest possible duty and would be willing to grant the most liberal concessions to the German manufacturers, but that does not suit the American manufacturers, who fear German competition under favorable tariff conditions.

Unfortunately, the agrarians are as powerful in the reichstag, as the manufacturing interests are in the American congress, and it is difficult to imagine how the various factions can be reconciled in such a way as to make the amicable settlement of the tariff questions between the two countries possible. The German agrarians have struck the keynote of their sentiments in the matter by forcing a provisional bill, exorbitantly increasing the duties on American cereals, through the reichstag. If these increases should become effective, in case no settlement of the reciprocity question can be reached, they will practically put a stop to the exportation of American cereals, meat and other agricultural products to Germany.

Germany has reciprocity treaties with Belgium, Italy, Austro-Hungary, Russia, Roumania, Switzerland, and Serbia, and it would be of great advantage to the United States, as well as to Germany, should a reciprocity treaty between Germany and the United States be arranged. The more conservative members of the reichstag thoroughly appreciate the seriousness of the results of a tariff war between the two countries, and are anxious to have peace preserved even at a moderate sacrifice. The agrarians, however, are extremely difficult to deal with and their extreme views are likely to prevent an amicable settlement of the differences, even if the American congress should be inclined to compromise.

John D. Rockefeller, the richest man in the world, is in the business of dodging subpoenas. He is playing the part of a common thief who uses every feint to throw the officers of the law off his track. Is he afraid of the law? By his actions he makes confession of his guilt; or he indulges some sort of belief that he is above the law, and should not be made amenable to it. From the beginning of the action of the state of Missouri to discover the methods of the Standard Oil company, its officials have used the plea of avoidance. H. H. Rogers refused, "on the advice of counsel," to answer questions, and John D. Rockefeller flees from the process like a criminal. Innocence presents no such front to prosecution. The big corporation must be guilty of the things alleged against it; silence is confession.

Henry Cleave: One of the most important events of the week was the decision of the Supreme Court regarding the Chesapeake & Ohio railway, holding that a railroad cannot be both a carrier and seller of coal. This establishes a vital and far reaching opinion, adopting a principle which will prove of great public benefit. So far the effect has not been adverse upon the coal stocks; but the ultimate outcome of this decision is yet to be seen, since it separates two functions which have previously been exercised by a single corporation. It is quite proper to ask, how far will this decision apply to the private car system and the oil pipe lines owned by producers?

The New Mexican suggests to the tax assessors of the several counties to read carefully the excerpts from the revenue laws, and the instructions printed on the tax schedules of the present year. These are comprehensive and easily understood. If the provisions of the law as to assessments are conscientiously and carefully carried out by the assessors, there will be a great increase in the value of taxable property and a corresponding decrease in taxes for the year 1936. The attention of the boards of county commissioners of the various counties is also called to this matter. It is of the greatest importance to the people and especially to all honest tax payers.

The production of oil seeds purely for their oil-yielding properties is a factor of greater importance in the agriculture of British India than in any other country in the world. Flaxseed, sesamum, rape and mustard seed, poppy seed, peanuts and castor beans are produced on extensive scales and constitute a large proportion of the agricultural products exported. Cotton seed, produced, however, not primarily for oil, but as a by-product of the cotton crop, has also become an important article of export. To the cultivation of four varieties of oil seeds alone, viz. flaxseed, sesamum, rape and mustard seed, upward of 10,000,000 acres are annually devoted.

New Mexican: Even in the rich and productive Pecos Valley, where tens of thousands of tons of alfalfa can be raised, alfalfa now sells at from \$12 to \$14 per ton in average seasons, from three to four tons per acre of that feed stuff can be easily raised in the valley. The land is there; the water is there and the farmers are coming in. There seems to be hardly a limit to the growth and prosperity the Pecos Valley in New Mexico will enjoy from now on.

The Citizen returns thanks to Chas. E. Linney of Santa Fe, section director of the climatic and crop service for New Mexico, for advance copy of reports on stock condition and farm work; and to Prof. Hiram Hadley, territorial superintendent of public instruction, for copy of his admirable report on the schools of New Mexico.

Perhaps Uncle Sam can square himself with that Chinese boycott by turning over the entire laundry industry to the slant-eyed Celestial.

The Armstrong report looks mighty good to the policyholder. But who is going to choke Ryan and Rockefeller until they drop the bone?

Another Method
of Satanic Attack

A well dressed young man, coat collar turned up tightly about his throat and hat drawn down over his bleared eyes, staggered into a brilliantly lighted drug store and leaned heavily against the counter. A clerk stepped forward and asked for the order. The young man drew a handkerchief from his pocket, coughed, sneezed and then asked for an alleged catarrh cure, which is two-thirds cocaine. The clerk smiled cynically, passed a small package into the customer's hand and rang up 10 cents on the cash register. The young man tore open the package, snuffed into his nostrils a large pinch of white powder, sneezed again, laughed hysterically, and zigzagged his way out into the dark street. "That is one of the things that the devil is up to," said the clerk. "That fellow is a dope fiend. He comes here on an average of five times a day after that stuff. Toward morning he will be in the throes of the horrible morbid aftermath of cocaine poisoning. His next place will be the river or a psychopathic ward."

Physicians declare that the drug habit was never so common as it is today. The use of cocaine the devil makes easy. One druggist said that he believed that no less than 10,000 men and women in New York alone obtained the insidious drug in this respectable form. Down in Hell's Kitchen, New York, where respectability is regarded lightly, hundreds of unfortunate men and women practice what the police know as "blowing the burners." Cocaine is blown into the head through a rubber tube, to which is attached a small bellows. Instantly the victim's eyes dilate, his rage become fine raiment, his shambling home a palace and the squalid street a boulevard. In an hour, however, he will be delirious, haunted with a sickening stupidity, and nothing will appease his shattered nerves but more of the drug.

Reclamation Fund
All Appropriated

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

Consulting Engineer C. E. Grunsky, who is in the city for a few days, is reported to be enthusiastic over the prospects for good results from the work now in progress under the reclamation act. Plans have been made whose completion will result in the irrigation of about 6,000,000 acres of arid and semi-arid land, and all the money likely to be derived from the sale of lands for some time to come has been appropriated to these projects. No additional projects, therefore, can be taken up until the money begins to be returned to the treasury from payments made by settlers, or from sales of land some years in the future. It is not considered possible that there can be any such annual sums received from land sales hereafter as have been paid in during the last few years.

The plan is being tried on a great scale, and the financial results must determine whether congress will add to the reclamation fund from sources other than the receipts from land sales. If the land reclaimed is promptly taken up and promptly paid for there will be no trouble in getting all the money required for the most extensive development. If, on the other hand, the land is not taken, or if when taken the settlers are not able to produce from the lands what will pay the cost of reclaiming it, congress will be certain to assume that we have begun the work a generation too soon, and will wait, before providing other money, until the country seems to require it. It is evident that the cost of reclamation will be from \$20 to \$30 per acre and sometimes more. The fact, however, that the available reclamation fund is all appropriated is no reason why we should cease our efforts to promote new projects. The most profitable projects will be those which irrigate the best and most accessible land, and that is nearly all in private ownership. The service is quite willing, as, under the law, it can, to store water for the irrigation of such areas as the Sacramento valley, but not a dollar will be expended to assist great land owners to rent land at high rentals. The object of the law is to create homes, inhabited by their owners. Under no circumstances can any one get water from government works for more than 160 acres of land, and in such districts as the Sacramento valley the water allotted to one person is likely to be much less. Nothing can be done in such a place until the owners have contracted to subdivide their land to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Interior. It will require a long time to get the almost unanimous agreement which will be required, but very likely the agreement will come easier, now that no money is at present available. We are inclined to think that a unanimous agreement to subdivide the Sacramento valley would bring the money as the land would evidently easily bear the cost of irrigation.

Few Rich Families
Have Proven Prolific

Success Magazine.

Andrew Carnegie has no son, and only one daughter, so his hundreds of millions will start no line of Carnegie kings. Russell Sage has neither son nor daughter and his fortune will be scattered among strangers. Leland Stanford had only one son and he died. C. P. Huntington had no children. Frederick Vanderbilt has no children. Perry Belmont has no children. And three of the younger Rockefellers, though married for ten years or more, have no children. So we might go on through the list of millionaires, and while we will meet with some exceptions, like William H. Vanderbilt with eight children, George Gould with six, and J. P. Morgan with four, we should quickly establish the fact that the average number of children in our very rich American families is far below the general average; instead of approaching four it would probably not reach two. And I have it, on the authority of Dr. Gifford, registrar of vital statistics in New York, that the Fifth avenue residence section, where our multi-millionaires live, shows by far the lowest birth rate of all sections of the city. I may add that a doctor of great authority on the subject assures me that as riches increase not only is there a rapidly diminishing number of births, but there is an increasing number of crimes against life. Probably this is a new and it may be a passing condition, for we are told that seventy-five years ago rich New Yorkers were accustomed to have large families. Thus we read in "New Yorkers of the Nineteenth Century," that Colonel Nicholas Fish and Elizabeth Stuyvesant had five children and fifty-nine great-grandchildren; that Colonel William Duer and Catherine Alexander had eight children and 190 great-grandchildren, etc. Which shows how things have changed since then in the fashionable set.

Very Serious.

"Well," said Sublime, "I don't know where my next meal is coming from."

"What?" exclaimed Naylor. "Why, what's the matter?"

"Oh, my wife had a fight with the butcher again, and she's looking for a new one."

CHURCH, CLUB AND
SOCIAL GATHERINGS

The Knights of Columbus will meet tonight at St. Mary's school in the library hall to transact important business.

Regular communication of Temple Lodge, No. 6, A. F. and A. M., will be held this evening at 7:30 for work in the Master Mason degree.

Yesterday being Ash Wednesday the St. Joan's Episcopal church held special services morning and evening. Rev. W. Wylie, pastor of the Episcopal church at Raton, occupied the pulpit at the evening services.

Regular meeting of John A. Logan Circle No. 1, Ladies of the G. A. R., at the home of Mrs. Hush Allison, 214 West Silver avenue, at 2:30 o'clock Friday (tomorrow) afternoon. Etta B. Allison, secretary.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church entertained this afternoon at the home of Mrs. A. W. Hayden, 219 North Walter street, with a tea. A large number of guests were present and the afternoon proved a delightful one for those in attendance.

Regular services at Temple Albert Friday evening at 7:45. "Why Are We Ethical?" will be the subject of Rabbi Kaplan's sermon. This will be a popular presentation of the science of ethics, from the evolutionary standpoint. Everybody is welcome.

The Harwood Industrial school celebrated its tenth anniversary this afternoon from 2 to 5 o'clock in the new building. Speeches and songs were delivered by the students and prominent speakers.

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NOTICE.

If you want your money's worth try out 15 cent meals, Cordova restaurant, 315 South First street.

ORDINANCE No. 346.

An ordinance authorizing an election to be held on Tuesday, April 3, 1936, to vote upon the proposition of issuing thirty thousand (\$30,000) dollars worth of bonds for the purpose of erecting and building a city building in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Whereas, in the opinion of the city council of the city of Albuquerque, New Mexico, it is necessary to erect and build a city building, and

Whereas, the estimated cost of said city building is thirty thousand (\$30,000) dollars, and

Whereas, the city of Albuquerque is a chartered municipal corporation organized and created under the laws of the territory of New Mexico and having a bona fide population of not less than ten thousand (10,000) persons;

Now, therefore, Be it ordained by the city council of the city of Albuquerque, New Mexico:

Section 1. That under and by virtue of the provisions of an act of the congress of the United States, entitled "An act to amend an act to prohibit the passage of special or local laws in the territories, to limit territorial indebtedness, and so forth," approved June 6, 1900, the question of authorizing the issuance of thirty thousand (\$30,000) dollars of bonds of said city to pay the cost of erecting and building a city building be submitted to the qualified electors of said city who are the owners of real estate or personal property subject to taxation within said city at an election to be held on Tuesday, April 3, 1936.

Section 2. That the said bonds proposed to be issued shall be in the denominations of one thousand (1,000) dollars each, numbered from one to thirty, inclusive, shall bear interest at a rate not to exceed 4½ per cent per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of July and January in each year during their life, and payable at the option of the city after twenty years from the date of their issuance, and absolutely payable thirty years after said date of their issuance.

Section 3. That such election shall be held between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 6 o'clock p. m. of said April 3, 1936, and at the following polling places, in said city, to-wit:

First Ward—City Hall.

Second Ward—Office of Charles Chadwick & Co., on Gold avenue.

Third Ward—Office of E. H. Dunbar on South Third street.

Fourth Ward—Near corner of Third street and Copper avenue.

Section 4. That the forms of the ballots to be voted on at said election shall be: "For issuance of bonds for city building," and "Against issuance of bonds for city building."

Section 5. That the mayor be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to issue a proclamation and notice of the time and places of holding such elections in accordance with the provisions of said ordinance, and that the same be published for at least thirty days in The Albuquerque Daily Citizen, a newspaper of general circulation, published in said city, and the first publication of such notice to be made at least thirty days before the said April 3, 1936.

Duly passed this 27th day of February, A. D. 1936.

Approved: FRANK McKEE, Mayor.

H. F. LEE, Clerk.

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Wm. CHAPLIN

Not only means the best shoes but it stands equally for honest advertising.

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1000 pairs women's fine shoes
1000 pairs misses' and children's fine shoes.

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Just received, large shipment of Cleveland, Rambler, Columbia, and Tribune Bicycles. Repairing of all kinds. Before buying give us a call.PIONEER BAKERY
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WEDDING CAKES A SPECIALTY
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MAKING CLAIMS WE CAN FILL
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Carries the United States mail; only line with a change of stock en route; good rigs, horses and drivers; rig leaves Albuquerque every Monday Wednesday and Friday at 5 a. m. For particulars, address W. L. Trimble & Co., agents, Albuquerque, N. M., or J. B. BLOCK, Proprietor, Perea, N. M.

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Highest price paid for household goods. New and second hand goods bought and sold. Phones: Store—Red 282; House—Black 263.RANKIN & CO.
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